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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether it is rected to his name or another's, or whether he is subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

Custer's Last Dash.

Offic'al Report of General Terry.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

Sheridan's Views of the Situation and Its Needs.

No Necessity for Volunteer Enlistments.

'Give Us a Little Time and We Are All Right."

General Crook in Camp on Tongue River, Waiting for Supplies and Reinforcements---The Causes Leading to the War-- A Statement of Facts Taken from the Records of the War Department---Sitting Bull and His Warriors Defying the Government---A Letter from Secretary of War Cameron---General Sherman on the Situation---The Sioux to be Pursued and Beaten in Detail.

GENERAL TERRY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The following is General Terry's official report of General Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of General Sheridan to day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, CAMP ON LITTLE BIG HORN RIVER, June 27, 1876.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri at Chicago, Illinois:

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th inst., a great disaster overcame General Custer and the troops under his command. At twelve o'clock on the 22d he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guards, from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had probably been discovered, and pursuing it, found that it led, as was supposed, to the Little Big Horn river. Here he found a village of almost unexampled extent, and as soon as attacked it with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies, A, G, and M, of the regiment was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. General Custer, with five companies, C, E, F, I, and L, attempted to enter it about three miles lower down, crossed the river, charged down its left bank, and dismounted and fought on foot, until finally completely overwhelmed by numbers he was compelled to mount, recross the river and seek refuge on the high bluffs which overlook its right bank. Just as he recrossed Captain Benteen, who with three companies, D, H, and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river, and rightly concluding that it would be useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he united Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougall with Company B was at first at some distance in the rear with a train of pack-mules. He also came to Reno soon. This united force has been severely surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, ground from which they could escape. Rifle-pits were dug and the fight was maintained, with heavy loss, from about 2:30 o'clock of the 25th til 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village.

Of the movements of General Custer and the five companies under his immediate command scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him has yet been found alive. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles, then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had unsuccessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself, almost completes a circle and is lost sight of, marked by the remains of his officers and men, the bodies of his horses, some of them dropped along the path, others heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers.

The officers known to be killed are: General Custer; Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer; Lieutenants Cooke, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly of the cavalry; Lieutenant Crittenden, of the Twentieth Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolf. Lieutenant Harrington, of the cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Captain Benteen and Lieutenant Varnum, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him, and were killed. No officers other than these I have named are among the killed, wounded and missing. It is impossible yet to obtain a reliable list of the enlisted men who were killed and wounded; but the number of killed, including officers, must reach 250. The number of wounded is fifty-one. At the mouth of the Rosebud I informed General Custer that I should take the supply steamer Far West up the Yellowstone to ferry General Gibbon's column over the river; that I should personally accompany that column, and that I would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 29th inst. The steamer reached General Gibbon's troops, near the mouth of the Big Horn, early in the morning of the 24th, and at four o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At five o'clock the column, consisting of the companies of the Seventh Infantry, four companies of the Second Cavalry, and a battery of Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullock's creek, starting soon after five o'clock in the morning of the 25th. The infantry made a march of twenty-two miles over the most difficult country which I have ever seen, in order that scouts might be sent into the valley of the Little Big Horn. The cavalry, with the battery, was then pushed on thirteen or fourteen miles further, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at 4:30 on the morning of the 26th. The scouts discovered the Indians, who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but when overtaken they proved to be Crows, who had been with General Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting, perhaps severe fighting, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry, which had broken camp very early, soon came up, and the whole column entered and moved up the Valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to General Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs; but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who, in increasing numbers, were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front.

At 8:40 o'clock in the evening the infantry had marched between twenty-nine and thirty miles. The men were very weary and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night, at a point about eleven miles in a straight line above the stream. This morning the movement was resumed, and after a march of nine miles, Major Reno's entrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of General Gibbon's troops.

Major Reno and Captain Benteen, both of whom are officers of great experience, accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimate the number of Indians engaged at not less than 2,500. Other officers think that the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and about a mile in width. Besides the lodges proper, a great number of temporary brushwood shelters were found in it, indicating that many men beside its proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is very confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was large. I have yet received no official reports in regard to the battle, but what is here stated is gathered from the officers who were on the ground then, and from those who have been over it since.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Bismarck, Dakota, dispatch gives the following as the official list of killed and wounded of United States troops in their late attack on the Sioux:

KILLED.

Field, staff and non-commissioned staff—G. A. Custer, Brevet Major General; W. W. Cook, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Dr. Lord, Assistant Surgeon; J. M. DeWolf, Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Sharrow, Sergeant Major; Henry Voss, Chief Trumpeter.

Company A—Corporals Dolan and King; privates Armstrong, Drenan, Moody, Rawlins, McDonald, Sullivan and Switzer.

Company B—Lieutenant Hodgson; privates Bowan and Mass.

Company C—Colonel E. W. Custer; Lieutenant H. M. Harrington; First Sergeant Bates; Sergeant Farley; Corporals Prentiss, Foley and Ryan; privates Allen, Crindle, King, Birckrall, Egmont, Engle, Brightfield, Fobald, Griffin, Harnitt, Hattindall, Kings, Southerns, Mayer, Phillips, Russell, Rex, Ranter, Short, Shea, Rhodes, Stuart, St. John, Thodrid, Stanelian, Warren, Wyndham and Wright.

Company D—Charles Vincent, farrier; privates Patrick Golden and Edward Housen.

Company E—Captain A. E. Smith; Lieutenant Sturges; Sergeants Hahmeyer Egden and James; Corporal Hogan; privates Miller, Tweed, Veller, Cashar, Keefer, Andrews, Crisfield, Harrington, Hengge, Kavanaugh, Labaring, Mahoney, Smychdt, Lemon, Lemansen, Rubold, Bothnell, Ritter, Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Lieler, Wash. Andrews, Assedly, Burk, Cheever, McCarthy, Dogan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dye, Tessler, Galvin, Mitchel, Hamilton, Snow and Hughes.

Company K—First Sergeant Wiany; Sergeant Hughes; Coporal Calahan; Trumpeter Heimer; private Ed. St. Clair.

Company L—Colonel McKeogh; Lieutenant J. E. Porter; First Sergeant Varden; Sergeant Bustard; Corporals Wilder, Morris and Staples; Interpreters McGrace, J Pardane; blacksmith H. Bailey; privates Brondehurst, Barry, Connor, Dowling, Mason, Blarm and Moir; Trumpeters McElroy and Money; privates Baker, Boyle, Bath, Connor, Darring, Dairs, Farrell, Hilly, Haber, Hime; first, Henderson; second, Henderson, O'Conner, Roads, Ruse, Smith first; Smith, second; Smith, third; Stelman, Stafford, Schenk, Smallwood, Fairvanzant, Walker, Bragin and Knight.

Company F—Colonel G. W. Yates; Lieutenant Bully, First Sergeant Kenney, Sergeants Wickury and Vickary and Hilton; Corporals Calanan and Freeman; farrers, Brady and Brandson; blacksmith Fanning; privates Atchison, Brown, first; Brown, second; Bruce, Brady, Burns, Samuel Cotter, Carney, Danan, Donnely, Gardner, Hammond, Kline, Kyrantes, Human, Loose, Milton, Matison, Monroe, Rodden, Ametting, Scyfoz, Sanders, Warren, May, Levick, Kelley, Driscall, Gillitt, Grass, Holcomb, Hoen, Hittisiner, Fred. Lehman, Henry Lehman, Lloyd Macherg, Mitchell, Loshly, O'Brien, Parker, Rutar, Ross, Quinn, Reed, Rossburg, Symons, Troy, Vanbrader and Whalley.

Company G—Captain Donald McIntosh; Sergeants Batgfirst and Considine; Corporal Martin, Hagman and Wells; Henry Dodge, trumpeter; Cransford, saddler; privates Rogers, Monroe, McGinnis, Selattey, Stefferman and Peter.

Company H—Corporal Lee; privates James and Meaders.

Company M—Sereegeant O'Harris; Corporals Scallie and Sturges; privates Gardner, Klatsburgher, French, Myers, Smith, Lemers, Tanner, Tmley and Vaight.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Lieutenant John B. Crittenden.

Civilians—Boston Custer, Arthur Reed, Mark Kellogg Charles Reynold, Frank C. Hann.

Indian scouts—Bloody Knife, Bobtailed Bull.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned officers, 14; Acting Assistant Surgeon, 1; enlisted men, 237; civilians, 6; Indian scouts, 4.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a full list of the privates wounded:

Davis Curry, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, right hip; Patrick McDonnell, Company E, left leg; Sergeant Ferdinand Culbertson and H. Buck; privates Michael C. Madden, Company K, right leg, and Wm. George, left side, died July 3, at 3 A. M.; First Sergeant Wm. Heyne, Company A; left knee; privates John McVay, Company I, hip; Patrick Corcoran, Company K, right shoulder; Max Wicke, Company K, left foot; Alfred Wesley, Company C, right elbow; Peter Thompson, right hand; Jacob Deal, Company A, face; J. H. Meyer, Company M, back; Roman Butler, Company F, right shoulder; James Kinni, Company M, left thigh; James Mulle, Company H, right thigh, and Elijah Strande, Company A, right leg; Sergeant Polk, Company M, wrist; privates Patrick C. Kinnett, Company C, body; died July 5, at 3 o'clock; Francis W. Reeves, Company A, left hand and body; Jas. Wilbur, Company M, left leg and thigh; Henry Mauck, left foot; Sergeant James T. Riley, Company E, back and left leg; privates John T. Phillips, Company H, face and both hands; Frank Osborn, Company H, both thighs, and Frank Breen, Company M, face and left arm; Corporal Alexander Bishah, Company H, right arm; Privates V. E. Harris, Company M, left breast; Charles H. Bishah, Company H, right arm, and Frederick H. Olmstead, Company A, left wrist; Sergeant Charles White, Company A, right leg; Corporal Thomas P. Varney, Company M, right ear; Charles Campbell, Company G, right shoulder; Jim Spencer, Company C, right elbow; John McGuin, Company C, right arm; Henry Black, Company H, right hand, and Daniel McWilliams, Company H, right leg; the following named officers of the Corporals Calanan and Freeman: farrers, Brady and Brandson; blacksmith Fanning; privates Atchison, Brown, first; Brown, second; Bruce, Brady, Burns, Samuel Cotter, Carney, Danan, Donnely, Gardner, Hammond, Kline, Kyrantes, Human, Loose, Milton, Matison, Monroe, Rodden, Ametting, Scyfoz, Sanders, Warren, May, Levick, Kelley, Driscall, Gillitt, Grass, Holcomb, Hoen, Hittisiner, Fred. Lehman, Henry Lehman, Lloyd Macherg, Mitchell, Loshly, O'Brien, Parker, Rutar, Ross, Quinn, Reed, Rossburg, Symons, Troy, Vanbrader and Whalley.

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

JUDGE STARKWEATHER, a prominent Democrat of Ohio, died on the 5th, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

KINSELLA, the libertine who seduced the wife of Mr. FIELDS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and paid $15,000 for the privilege, is for TILDEN with all his might—"TILDEN and Reform."

A LARGE number of foreign visitors to the Centennial will arrive in the city to-day, about eighty in all, and after visiting places of interest here, will leave for the oil regions and Niagara Falls, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Wednesday morning.

THERE is no prospect at present of a union of the Tammany and anti-Tammany factions in New York. They will be permitted to call each other names and hurl denunces back and forth, but at the last minute they will come together and be as loving and hypocritical as ever.

THE foreign commerce of Philadelphia for the month of June amounted to $4,726,809, against $3,203,772 for the corresponding month in the year 1875, a gain of $1,523,037. The total exports for the first six months of the year 1876 amounted to $22,548,254, against an aggregate of $14,230,906 for the same time in 1875, a gain of $8,317,348.

SILVER, which ten years ago was quoted at sixty pence the ounce in London, sold on Thursday last, in that city, at forty-seven pence—a decline of over twenty per cent. This brings silver—pure silver—considerably under the par of gold, and renders our alloyed silver coin of less value than the greenback.

The cause for this decline is the preponderance of silver over gold in the shipments from the Pacific coast. The bulk of this silver finds its way to England and to Europe, and the more that is sent of it the less its value grows.

MR. TILDEN lives in the city of New York, and is in full sympathy with its city government. Since 1868 over six hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off under Republican rule, and yet MR. TILDEN reproaches the National Government under which this was accomplished, with corruption and extravagance. Within the same period, the debt of the city of New York, under Democratic rule, has been increased over sixty millions. If the National Government is corrupt, and yet able to reduce the debt six hundred millions since 1866, what must be the condition of the government of his own city which has doubled its debt within ten years?

ONE feature of the local celebrations of the Centennial in this State was the general response to Governor HARTRANFT'S suggestion that, in each county, some one should be detailed to write up the history of the county. Most of the counties succeeded in finding a historian; but their histories are all too long, and but few will read them, deterred by their length from undertaking so formidable a task. This was to be expected, as very few men are gifted with the power of condensation; but the suggestion of the Governor was, nevertheless, a good one, and it is to be hoped that these local histories will all be gathered together and made the basis of a general history of the State. Many new and striking facts have been brought out; but they are scattered through a great mass of verbiage, and there is danger that they may be all lost through the difficulty of getting at them.

LORD DUFFERIN, in an address to the ladies of some female school in Canada, called attention to a sickly practice which, it seems, has spread from the United States to the Dominion—that of enrolling the graduates of female schools by the pet names given to them at home. "I observe," he said, "that it is an almost universal practice upon this continent, even on public occasions, in prize lists, roll calls, and in the intercourse of general society, for young ladies to be alluded to by their casual acquaintances, nay, even in the newspapers, by what in the old country we would call their 'pet' names, that is to say, those caressing, soft appellations of endearment with which their fathers and brothers and those who are nearest to them strive to give expression to the yearning affection felt for them in the home circle. Now, I do mean to say to be a monstrous sacrilege, and quite incompatible with the dignity and self respect due to the daughters of our land, and with the chivalrous reverence with which they should be appreciated even in thought, that the tender, love-invented nomenclature of the fireside should be bandied about at random in the months of every empty-headed TOM, DICK and HARRY on the street whose title tongue may chance to babble of them."

This is true, and the rebuke is well deserved. We could wish that its severity might be felt, where it is most needed, among those who are at the head of these institutions, and by whose agency this namby-pamby nomenclature is perpetuated. Take up almost any catalogue of an institution devoted to female education, and you will find nearly every female student set down as "MINNIE," "WINNIE," "NELLY," "DOLLY," "JENNY," "HATTIE," "MATTIE," or as bearing some other pet title which should be outside the home circle. Here and there you find some student with firmness enough to put her name down as "MARY," or "MARGARET," "SARAH" or "HARRIET," but the great mass seem to delight in seeing their names borne on the rolls as if the catalogue were a roll-call of dolls, instead of sensible young ladies. "After all," continues Lord DUFFERIN, "the women of this continent are ladies as refined, high minded and noble-hearted as are to be found in any country in the world, and the sooner we get rid of this vulgar solecism the better, and the first place where the correction should be made is in our school lists, which are official documents, where young ladies ought to be entered in their full Christian names, and not in their nicknames." It is to be hoped that some one of our female colleges will heed this hint, and set the example of calling every student by her proper name. How would a college catalogue look dotted out with such names as "JOHNNY SMITH," "WILLIE BROWN," "NEDDIE JONES," or TOMMY SANDERS?"

TILDEN AS A LIBELLER.

"It is a dirty bird that befouls its own nest," says the ancient proverb, yet, although the comparison is unsavory, that is exactly what MR. TILDEN is doing. For the sake of a little tawdry effect he holds up his country to the gaze of the world as vile, unclean and utterly corrupt. Here, for instance, is the picture he draws of our condition in his Albany speech:

"Everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds and corruption until they are almost becoming ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for imitation of oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the sight of the world. * * * At last, we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the old world. The government no longer exists for the people. The people exist only for the Government. Our centennial product is evils, license and wrongs, to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the old world and planted themselves in a wilderness."

This is a libel, every word of it. He does not speak, here, as a statesman or patriot, but as a low partisan, hunting like a demagogue for something that will have a political effect. It is a wild distortion of the facts, and is so utterly unfair and untrue that one can hardly believe it is a candidate for President who is talking.

Every man who has spoken, at the late Centennial celebrations, has been compelled, in all candor, to confess that there is, in the present condition of our public affairs, substantial cause for gratulation; and it is only a hungry office-seeker who can bring himself down to the dirty work of belittling and belying his country. Mr. EVARTS, for instance, is a calm, dispassionate and disinterested observer of things. He is not blinded by partisan malice nor misled by partisan greed. His Centennial oration set forth, in a masterly manner, the progress and philosophic, and this is the testimony he bears to the present condition of a country of which he feels proud:

"The spirit of the nation is at the highest—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of the Constitution have chased away all fears, justified all hopes and with universal fervor we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to uphold what they so wisely, so firmly established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed—the nation passes, as it were, from preparatory growth to responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty. * * * With a just deference to the age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind whether, as we point to our land, our people and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country."

This is impartial testimony, unprejudiced and unbiased by party desires, and it is, therefore, a complete offset to the false and libellous caricature of TILDEN; but, we are not compelled to stop here. We have other testimony, and among it the following extract from the New York Centennial oration of Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS:

"I scout the thought that we, as a people, are worse than our fathers! There has never been a time—not here alone, in any country—when the fierce light of incessant inquiry blazing on men in public life would not have brought out such forces of evil as we have seen, or when the condemnation which followed the discovery would have been sharper. And it is among my deepest convictions that, with all which has happened to debase and debauch it, the nation at large was never before more mentally vigorous or morally sound than it is to-day."

Even CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, affected as he is with Tildenism and with that general inclination to decry a Government which is not under Democratic control, which is characteristic of modern Democracy, gives the lie to his political leader in the following, which is extracted from his Centennial oration:

"I will not deny that many of the events that have happened since our escape from the last great peril indicate more forcibly than I care to admit some decline from that high standard of moral and political purity for which we have ever before been distinguished. The adoration of Mammon, described by the poet as the 'last erected spirit that fell from heaven, for e'en in heaven his looks and thoughts were always downward bent,' has done something to impair the glory earned by all our preceding sacrifices. For myself, while sincerely mourning the mere possibility of stain touching our garments, I feel not the less certainty that the heart of the people remains as sound as ever."

This is a shade gloomy; but it is in no sense to be interpreted as sustaining TILDEN; and in order to point out the cause for this gloominess of vision, we extract the following from a recent essay by Professor SUMNER, who belongs to the ADAMS school of publicists:

"With the rise of the Republican party there came new elements into American politics. The question at stake was moral in form. It enlisted unselfish and moral and religious motives. It reached outside the proper domain of politics—the expedient measures to be adopted for ends recognized as desirable—and involved justice and right in regard to the ends. It enlisted, therefore, heroic elements—sacrifice for moral good, and devotion to the right in spite of expediency. At the same time the issue was clear, simple and distinct. The organization upon it was close and harmonious, not on account of party discipline, but on account of actual concord in motive and purpose. The American system was here seen in many respects at its best, and it worked more nearly up to its theoretical results in the election of Lincoln, a thoroughly representative man, by the votes of the majority, than in any other election of our history. It is probably the recollection and standard of this state of things which leads many men now to believe that corruption is spreading and that the political system is degenerating."

The Baltimore *American* well says that the distinctive characteristic of the present period of our national existence is not an abounding corruption and demoralization, as Governor TILDEN would like to have the people believe, but a terribly sensitive and popular sensitiveness to official misconduct. It is not that official morality has greatly declined, but that the standard of official propriety has become more exacting, that gives vehemence to the demand for reform. It is not that the standard of official integrity has been lowered, but that it has been exalted; not that we are sinking in corruption, but that we are more keenly alive to it. For that awakening of the public conscience we should all be grateful, instead of making it the occasion of decrying the public virtue. No nation can sink into corruption while conscious of the degradation; and no man need fear the destruction of our institutions while our people are alive to the slightest disgrace. It would be the part of men like TILDEN, if they had any patriotic instincts, to quicken this public conscience and keep it in constant activity; but he is too much of a demagogue to let slip an opportunity to make party capital, and hence he seizes the occasion to magnify whatever evil exists, that he may claim the credit of resisting it. The Republican party, fortunately, have enough clean-handed men to administer the Government honestly; and he whose hands have been crossed with TWEED'S and other wash is not sure thoroughly before he undertakes the task of setting anything right. If the county were as rotten as he represents it, most certainly *he* is not the man to make it whole again.

THE New York *Tribune* states that "leading Democrats from Mississippi, who attended the St. Louis Convention, did not conceal their opinion that a few companies of troops sent to that State during the months of September and October would not only so greatly encourage the negroes as to cause them to go to the polls in full force, but would so discourage some of the white voters as to make them stay away from the election." For this reason the Democratic managers in the East are looking with more concern to Louisiana and Mississippi than to New York or Connecticut. They know that a fair election in either of these Southern States will secure them to the Republicans without fail. Their only hope is in fraud, force and intimidation.

THAT Wisconsin investigation, got up by the Democrats in Congress, led by Mr. CATE, of that State, for the purpose of proving that the whisky ring in Milwaukee contributed large sums of money to aid in the re-election of Mr. CARPENTER, with an understanding that he would retain the Milwaukee revenue officers in their positions, and assist the distillers in their frauds upon the Government, has come to grief. Not one of these allegations was proved; on the contrary, so strong was the testimony the other way that Mr. CATE, who had charge of this investigation, stated to the committee that he had no evidence implicating Mr. CARPENTER, and did not wish to be understood as making any charges against him, and exonerating him entirely from any connection with the whisky frauds.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Present appearances indicate strongly that very few if any reports will be made at this session in regard to the forty or fifty investigations prosecuted by the House investigating committees. Members of the Indian Committee acknowledge that they have nothing to report excepting an immense mass of testimony."

So all the hopes of political buncombe from these investigations have been dashed to the ground. The Democrats expected to find corruption everywhere, and have actually found nothing.

PERSONAL.

Horatio Seymour is down sick with a fever in New York.

Moody is in Boston, and will begin his revival in that city October 1.

May Anderson, the Louisville girl who has so quickly succeeded as an actress, has a handsome face and money enough to outdress any rival.

Charles Carroll, elder brother of the Governor of Maryland, arrived in this country on Saturday last, after an absence of fifteen years in Europe. He probably went abroad in 1861 to avoid participation in the war.

The doubts that hung over the question as to whom Sammy Tilden, if elected, would appoint as Minister to England, are partially cleared away by the announcement that John Morrissey is letting his hair grow.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says John Morrissey is going to introduce his reform principles into the gambling business. This is probably a mistake. Morrissey is not a reformed gambler, but a gambling reformer.

Mrs. Barber, of Ovid, Mich., was bitten by a rattlesnake on Monday. Her mouth and back turned perfectly black in a few moments, but a physician packed her body in salted mud and administered antidotes in large quantities, and she will recover.

General Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna, the oldest survivor of the great political events in Mexico during the early part of the present century, died at Vera Cruz on the 20th of last month. He was the connecting link between the viceroy despotism of the Spaniards and that of the Emperor Iturbide, and the independent movement inaugurated by D. Benito Juarez. Santa Anna was born in Jalapa, February 21, 1798, and had consequently attained his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death.

THE quantity of coal sent from all the regions last week was: Anthracite, 394,036 tons; bituminous, 104,320 tons—total, 498,356 tons; against, 482,257 tons anthracite and 111,047 tons bituminous—total 593,344 tons—for the same week of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 88,261 tons; decrease of bituminous, 6,727 tons; total decrease, 94,988 tons.

The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 7,673,891 tons; bituminous, 2,134,118 tons—total, 9,808,009 tons; against 6,842,677 tons anthracite and 1,948,463 tons bituminous—total, 8,791,140 tons. Increase of anthracite, 831,214 tons; increase of bituminous, 185,655 tons; total increase, 1,016,869 tons.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Statistics for June—Wells Producing, Wells Drilling and New Rigs Up—Dry Holes, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, July 8, 1876.

A number of unsuccessful ventures, during the month of June, served to define with still more certainty the limits of fair producing territory, and have had a tendency to check some developments which were dependent for success more on sheer luck than on any foresight on the part of their projectors.

It is a singular fact that among producers, as a rule, those who have the least capital to throw away are the most apt to invest it in wild cat operations; while the heaviest and wealthiest producers are judicious in their developments, and are not unfrequently the purchasers of territory that has been tested by parties who are glad to dispose of it on anything like reasonable terms.

During the month of June there was a considerable increase in the number of new wells completed, including a larger number of dry holes, over those finished the previous month. In June there were 196 new wells finished in the entire oil region, an increase of twenty-five over the month of May. The average daily yield of these new wells was about fourteen barrels per well, an increase of a little more than two barrels over that of the previous month. Among the new wells were twenty-seven dry holes, five more of this character than came in during the month of May.

In the Butler district sixty-nine new wells were completed, against fifty-seven the preceding month, the average daily yield of which was similar to that of the previous month, about fifteen barrels per well.

Of the new wells in this district, one only exceeded a hundred barrels, H. L. Taylor & Co.'s well, on the Matthew Brown farm, which is still producing over a hundred barrels a day. The daily average production of six of the new wells was from thirty to forty barrels; eleven yielded between twenty and twenty-five barrels a day; the production of twenty ranged from twelve to eighteen barrels per well; eleven yielded in the neighborhood of ten barrels, while thirteen had a daily average production of less than ten barrels a day, more than half of this number yielding five barrels or less, per well, daily.

Seven dry holes rewarded the enterprise of their owners in this district during the thirty days. Of these unsuccessful researches after the staple commodity of the oil regions, two were on the Easterling farm, the Wilson well and Overy well, which afford satisfactory evidence of the limit of producing territory in that vicinity.

Considerable interest has attached to the new Birchfield well, on the Hilderbrand farm, toward the southern frontier of developments. In its course toward the oil-bearing rock it encountered some delays, and only commenced pumping on Friday evening of last week. For the first twenty-four hours the production of the well half of the population died in three days. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause.

Some of the foreign manufacturers are earnestly urging on American agriculturists the raising of flax and hemp. In some parts of the West flax pays double in the acre what wheat does.

The Free Medical College for Women in New York has suspended operations, on account of insufficient support. It was established six years ago, and good work has been done by its officers and students.

Monday evening a traveler at Indianapolis left his sachel, containing $1,600, on the Union Depot sidewalk, while he took a carriage and drove up town; he soon missed it, and returning, found it undisturbed.

Four Parrott guns were sent by Secretary Cameron to the Mayor of Erie, to be set up as a memorial at the grave of Mad Anthony Wayne. On the Fourth of July the guns were carried around as a part of the civic display.

Hereafter when a person dies of scarlet fever, small-pox, whooping cough or other contagious disease, in New York, there will be no church or public funeral, the Board of Health of that city deeming such cases dangerous to those who attend.

As many as twenty of the 28,290 persons whose deaths were registered in Ireland in the first quarter of the present year are described as centenarians. There are three among them registered as 106 years old, one 109, one woman 110, and two men 111.

The two men whose pictures were most associated in the decorations of the Fourth were Washington and Lincoln, the man who led the armies of the American people to freedom, and the martyr who paid with his blood the act that freed the slave.

It is assumed, at the Treasury Department, in Washington, that of the $10,479,076 of the three first issues of fractional currency still outstanding at the close of last month ten millions at least is lost and wasted and will never be offered for redemption.

During the past week nearly one thousand Mennonites passed through New York on their way to Kansas. They came from Southern Russia, and are composed of well-to-do farmers and stock raisers. They are said to have money, and purpose buying lands in Kansas.

It turns out that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has actually been in Mexico. He arrived in New Orleans on Friday on his way northward. Some curiosity will be felt as to the object of his visit to Mexico, and whether he succeeded in accomplishing anything which is likely to be of service to his designs in future.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Conway, tells this story: "Once upon a time, the Dean of Westminster, going to the Abbey, put his gloves into his hat. On returning home after his discourse he said to his wife, 'Somehow the congregation seemed to gaze upon me to-day with a peculiar interest while I was preaching.' 'I do not wonder,' replied Lady Stanley, 'for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'"

Dollinger has written a letter to the *Frankfurter-Zeitung*, in which he expresses a hope that the Old Catholics of Baden will take part in the Bonn synod, and oppose with energy every demand for the abolition of clerical celibacy. He says that if the priest cannot make that personal sacrifice to his parish, he and the church are lost. The only question is as to what we should do in obedience to the principles adopted by the early church, and these principles are plainly set forth in the councils."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH PENOYAR, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, and a bottle (and given time to prove to the stomach, renovates the system, and gives health to everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a fine complexion?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Pin and Seat Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all worms call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, JOHN McCAFFREY and HENRY M. ATWOOD, under the name and style of ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, in this city dissolved by limitation, as well as by the death of Frederick L. Atwood.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

HENRY M. ATWOOD,
JOHN McCAFFREY,
THOMAS ATWOOD.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CRAIG BROTHERS is this day (July 1st) dissolved by limitation, James M. Craig retiring. The remaining partners will continue the business, who will also continue the Brass Foundry, Plumbing and Steam Fitting business at 139 Second avenue, without change of style.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave
Drum & Steen.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave
Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorn & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....23 Fifth ave
Central.....47 Fifth ave
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool 255 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....247 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. Wess & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 98 Penn ave
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
H. Lubbers.....236 Fifth ave
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts
A. Garrison & Co.....32 Wood st
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagne.....136 and 138 Wood st
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....79 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....603 and 607 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....226 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
Citizens'.....24 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....226 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. F. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Basford.....10½ Fifth ave. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gents's Furnishing Goods a specialty.....Sell cheap for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty
Prank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Diamond st.
W. F. Bennett, n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Mathieu, 9 and 11 Smithfield st., (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Rees Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Lozar.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....198 Liberty st.
C. Herrington.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Fenwick.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Caruthers.....109 Fourth ave., 51 Beer.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufactures.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Ansbutz & Son.....214 Liberty st
Sash, Door and Blind Factories.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John De Matthews.....72 Third ave
W. A. Buskirk Agent.....Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....225 Penn ave
Steam Engine Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 23d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....32 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Wycoff.....Thirty-first ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co 26th & Railroad ave
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Fourth
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....323 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....173 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Koensic & Co. 933 Penn ave., near 34th st.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F.
WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made to
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

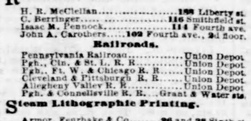
Fig 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.
Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or pad-ding appliances, and is worn with perfect ease and always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "I. B. Seeley." Factory, 1347 Chestnut St., Phila., and 652 Br'dy, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS, LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Special attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 55 Fifth avenue Pitts burgh for c

DRY GOODS.

JULY 8.

Spe
cial Attention is
DECIDED
Which are
BELOW WE NOTE A FEW OF TH
A REAL BARGAIN IN
JAPANESE SILK,
At 25c, worth 50c.
Japanese Silks at 37½c, worth 75c.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks at 75c, worth 90c.
Black Silks, extra heavy, $1 and $1 25.
Black Silks (real value), only $1 50, worth $2.
Black Silks at $2, just opened, never equaled at that money.
Black Silks at $2 50, usual price $3.
COLORED SILKS.
At $1, a specialty in Colored Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, all shades Colored Silks.
At $1 50, Colored Silks, worth $1 75.
Colored Silks up to $2 50.
Striped Dress Silks from 75c to $1 50.
Silks in all qualities and colors.
NEW GOODS.
Best value ever offered in Dress Linens, at 25c, 31c, 33c and 37½c, superior finish.
Real bargains in Black Hernanis, from 12½c to $2.
Plain and Figured Lawns at 12½ and 15c.
Summer Plaids at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Choice line of Dotted Swisses at 20c.
Oscar Striped Skirting at 12½, black and white.
Brocade Mohairs at 25, 28, 33 and 37½c.
Black Cashmeres lower than former prices for same qualities.
NOTICE.—Black Alpaca stock very full and complete, from 12½c to $1.
NOTE.—JOURNAL FOR JULY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE. A
SUMMER RESORTS.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.
BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Descriptive circular.
W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.
Summer Boarding.
I will entertain, during the heated term, a limited number of boarders, at my residence, Mt. Westmoreland County, Pa. This place is unsurpassed by any in the Pennsylvania mountains for healthful comfort, during the Summer. My Guests can use my Bath-House, Carriages, Horses, &c. Refer to Hon. Donald Cressar, Monongahela House.
S. T. RHEY.
June 12, 1876.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
Cambria county, Pa. This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the season on the 1st of June 15, 1876. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. For terms, &c., address
J. D. McCLELLAN, Superintendent.
MONMOUTH HOUSE.
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J
Fishing and Shooting Season will open June 20, to close on September 1, 1876.
Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.
The hotel is 200 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast, and has a magnificent fresh-water lake in within 200 feet of the veranda front, also a pond and small boat for rowing and sailing.
A full Hungarian band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months.)
Water Supply, Salt and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.
1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania Railroad.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the hotel, to
HENRY C. KINNIE, Proprietors,
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
HENRY KINNIE, of Metropolitan Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Se habla Espanola.
☞ A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.
BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
The Bedford Springs will open for the reception of Guests on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE.
Arrangements are made with all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, East and West, at Huntingdon, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md., for passengers from South, direct by through to the Springs.
Excursion

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 8, 1876.

The week closed upon a quiet and rather somnolent money market affording few points for extended comment. The supply of loanable funds is in excess of the requirements of prime borrowers, and to such customers rates are easy. Loans on collateral security are not infrequent at 6 per cent.; and discounts on prime commercial paper rule from 7@9 per cent., the bulk of discounting being done at 8@9 in the regular routine of business. The commercial situation, if not actually stagnant, is very quiet, and much reduced in activity. Bankers and business men are making up their minds to taking matters very easy, and keeping in the present condition of quiet until the midsummer heats are past. The fall activity should begin by the middle of August, and there are many reasons for thinking it will show an improvement over preceding seasons. No one looks for a sudden leap into good times, but with good crops there ought to be a fair trade and an improved tone in commercial and financial circles. The careful economizing of the last three years lays a good foundation for another upward movement. Counter transactions in checking, depositing, &c., have been so active the past week as to keep up the volume of clearings to a full average, notwithstanding the fact that only five days business was done. The largest clearings were on Monday and Wednesday, showing the the extra business done in preparation for, and clearing up the accumulations of the holiday. The report of the clearing-house operations during the week are as follows:

	July 1.	July 8.	Differences.
Loans	$251,388,300	$255,653,300	Inc., $4,720,000
Specie	18,295,800	23,560,600	Inc., 5,358,800
L'g'l Tend'rs	54,775,400	53,381,200	Dec., 1,297,200
Deposits	216,105,500	219,004,900	Inc., 2,899,400
Circulation	15,539,200	15,563,600	Inc., 24,400

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 1.	July 8.	Differences.
Specie	$18,295,800	$23,560,600	Inc., $5,358,800
Legal Tenders	54,775,400	53,381,200	Dec., 1,297,200
Total reserve	$73,071,200	$76,941,800	Inc., $3,931,600
Reserve required	54,018,880	54,926,225	Inc., 1,912,225
Excess	19,056,400	21,105,775	Inc., 2,019,375

—The Treasury now holds $241,250 in bond's to secure the national bank circulation outstanding, and $18,672,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $50,000. Total United States bonds held for circulation without the amount held for circulation to-day, $160,000. National bank circulation outstanding, $349,- 310. Legal-tenders held as reserve against deposits of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,971,250	$1,424,000
Boston	477,000	875,000
Philadelphia	250,000	150,000
Chicago	100,000	100,000
Cincinnati	54,000	53,000
Miscellaneous	999,000	94,000
Total	$3,850,000	$3,250,000

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Some of our New England towns, whose debt is mostly at 7 per cent, some months since wisely took advantage of the cheapness of money by initiating a movement for refunding into 6 and 5½ per cents, and this movement has now become very general, much to the chagrin of holders of the old bonds. Cities, of the size, say, of Springfield, with a credit proportionately better than that of the small towns, are in turn refunding their 6 per cents into 5 and 4½s. In some cases where redemption of the old debt at par is not possible for several years to come, par is not possible for several years to come, it is deemed advisable to buy up the old bonds at their present premium, and issue new ones at par bearing a lower rate of interest. Where one per cent. annual interest is gained, the premium can be wiped out in a few years, and all thereafter is clear gain. We notice that a very vigorous retrenchment is generally practised among the interior towns and cities, and very few additions made to their debts."

—The respective value and advantages of gold and currency bonds is still a mooted question among bankers and investors, depending as it does upon the prospect of specie resumption. If gold declines, municipalities and other issuers of gold bonds are of course benefited, and vice versa. And on the other hand, the basis of payments of gold bonds is at par every decline in the premium. The man who buys for 113 in currency at 5 per cent. security originally at par, and gets interest in gold, when he can get just as good a 5 per cent. currency bond at same price, loses, if the gold premium is extinguished, 1 per cent. per annum while his bond exists. Hence when the prospect of gold generally tending downward, as has been the case most of the time since the close of the war, gold securities are less in demand by the investment public, while issuers of bonds look very favorably upon them. On the foreign gold market, we find that new issues of gold bonds have been much fewer of late years than during the war when gold was high.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 8, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112
6's, 1881, coup	120¾					
5-20's, 1865	119¾					
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾					
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾					
5-20's, 1867	119¾					
5-20's, 1868, registered	118¾					
5-20's, 1868	118¾					
10-40's, coupons	120					
Currency 6's	126					
New 4 per cents	107¾					
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	13					
Pacific Mail	33½					
Panama	130					
Adams Express	57					
Wells-Fargo Express	93					
American Express	58					
United States Express	76					
New York Central	114	114	114	114	114	114
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾		
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg	98	98	98	98		
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾		
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾		
Rock Island	109					
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾		
Do. preferred	70¾					
Fort Wayne	126					
Ohio & Mississippi	16¾					
Union Pacific	16					
Harlem	140					
Hannibal & St. Joseph						
Iron Mountain						
C. C. C. & I.						
Missouri Pacific						
A. P. Telegraph						

[By Associated Press.

Gold Closed at 111¾@112.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $254,000; sub-treasurer disbursed $1,182,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Sterling firm at 487½@491¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112 and closed at 111¾@112, the sales of the day being made at 112. Rates for carrying 1@1¼ per cent, to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. The stock market opened dull and devoid of interest, with slight fluctuations. Later there was an advance of ½@¾ per cent. In late dealings stocks were lower on account of a break in the coal roads. Market closed dull and steady.

Transactions light. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	109
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	41¾
Do. preferred	33	Do. preferred	71¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	21
Mariposa	7¾	Do. preferred	41
Do. preferred	18	Ft. Wayne	126
Adams Express	57	Terre Haute	7
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	58½	Hannibal & St. Jo	10¾
United S. Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	76	Do. preferred	130
Harlem	139	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do. preferred	133	Del. & Lacka'wa	102
New York Central	114	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Erie	17¾	Missouri Pacific	34
Do. preferred	34¾	Michigan Central	90¾
Michigan Central	90¾	Indiana Central	37
Lake Shore	88¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	10¾
Illinois Central	97	Union Pacific stock	63
Cleveland & Pitts	98	Central Pac. bonds	113¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	67¾	Do. land grants	103¾
C. C. C. & I.	62	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95
N. J. Central	72¾		

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	10-40's, registered	119¾
6-20's, 1881, new	119¾	10-40's, coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	Currency 6's, registered	125¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1867	119¾		
5-20's, 1868	118¾		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	29¾	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	29¾		

LONDON, July 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 13-16. United States bonds—5's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, —. Railroad securities—New York Central 97¾; Erie 12¾; do pref. 34.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes 104 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Gold 113¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 8, 1876.

The fierce heat of the day was productive of a pretty general degree of quiet in most departments of trade. In some lines there was a very average activity to be considered; but as a general rule merchants and wholesale dealers were pretty well contented to sit in their offices and try to keep cool, secure in the belief that there was no business to be done worth getting a sunstroke for. Prices were generally quite steady without much change. The grain trade did not show any increase in animation, but the scant supply of corn and oats caused a firm feeling in those staples as former prices. In country produce there was a fairly active jobbing demand for fruits and vegetables of the season, while butter and eggs were weak with a downward tendency. Provisions are steady with a moderate trade at former prices. There was a fair trade in groceries, considering the circumstances, the prominent feature being the continued strength and advancing tendency of sugar. Dry goods have settled down completely into that state of somnolence and stagnation which may now be expected to rule throughout the summer until the fall trade gives the hustle some few life. Wool is moving with some freedom, the ruling price seeming to be pretty generally accepted by all parties. Petroleum was moderately active and firm. Other lines of trade were dull and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,101	Apples, bbls	44
Hay, tons	30	Potatoes, bbls	45
Wheat, bus	720	Butter, pkgs	45
Oats, bus	2,040	Bacon, pcs	245
Barley, bus	000	Eggs, doz	240

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	June 17.	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.
Flour, bbls	12,090	10,190	11,575	9,320
Rye flour, bbls		400	250	75
Cheese, lbs	1,320	3,117	3,215	750
Corn, bus	284	4,240	3,604	800
Wheat, bus	12,111	11,322	14,082	11,098
Barley, bus			490	580
Rye, bus	1,052	477	877	580
Oats, bus	20,270	17,248	9,269	8,302
Butter, pkgs	244	307	237	250
Bacon, pcs	2,250	2,744	11,203	7,116
Bacon, tes	399	579	829	687
Potatoes, bus	2,067	3,000	875	3,575
Hay, bales	1,024	399	585	131

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will obtain higher prices.

Of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues flat and lifeless so far as the volume of business is concerned, but the short supply of corn and oats causes some firmness in the prices of those grains. Wheat is nearly nominal, receipts being almost wholly consigned direct to millers. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime and inside figures; $1 20@1 21 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally 90@1 10 per bushel. Corn is dull but firm under the influence of a light stock. The demand is very limited, however, and any considerable volume of receipts would be likely to weaken the market. We quote yellow at 51@52c per bushel; mixed, 49@ 50c for high mixed; 46@48c for low mixed. We quote car at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed. Oats in fair demand and firm at the advance previously quoted. We quote at 38@39c for choice to fancy Ohio in store or elevator at 35c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@35c; white do 36@37c; Western mixed, 32@35c. The oats market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 80c per bushel, with a fair demand at the lower rate. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and railroad ports, as stated by jail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
July 1, '76	9,806,347	8,344,653	3,780,999	556,208	188,149
June 24, '76	9,122,787	8,393,667	3,479,318	517,331	230,885
June 17, '76	8,622,000	8,447,000	3,479,000	517,000	230,000
June 10, '76	9,259,889	8,540,119	3,579,479	553,966	273,340
June 3, '76	9,259,889	8,540,119	3,579,479	553,966	273,340
May 27, '76	9,040,100	6,624,880	3,232,801	486,860	214,512
July 3, '75	7,780,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

FLOUR—There is a rather quiet market on choice brands quite firm. Low grades are weak and depressed. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade of our local millers: Superfine, $4 50@5 00 per barrel No. 1 amber do $5 25; red wheat flour $5 75@ 7 00; in sacks 25c off $ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading local millers' and shippers' brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour, $7 00@7 25; white at $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 25 @5 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 75@7 00; fancy white wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; cornmeal 75c $ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 $ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 $ barrel.

HAY—The total receipts by rail for the week were only 131 bales, which makes quotations on track rather nominal. Business in baled hay was chiefly from store, prices being steady at $16 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. The retail market was chiefly supplied by loose hay from wagons at prices ruling from $20 00@25 00 as to quality. We quote nominal prices for baled hay on track as follows: No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 $ ton; No. 2 $11 00 @12 00; upland prairie $ 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@14 00 $ ton; seconds and shorts are $16 00@17 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is tolerably well supplied, and the demand is fairly active. Quotations are at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90@ $1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market is rather weak under the influence of ample supply and the depressing tendency of the heat. It has got to be a very choice quality of gilt-edged butter that will bring 18c, and the bulk of the business in choice is done at 16c. Low and inferior grades find hardly any market at all, and have to be given away for what buyers choose to offer, or else repacked with a chance of not paying for the trouble when shipped to the East. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per ₱; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is rather easy and the stock in the hands is ample, although the decline this week checked shipments from the factories and small transactions are reported for the week. We quote new Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice; 7@8c for good to prime.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@ 13c; peeled 13@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The demand was rather slack and the market was easy with a liberal supply. We quote at 10c@ 10½c per dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@55c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, at 50@75c per bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75 @2 00 ₱ bushel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with moderate jobbing at 18@20c ₱ lb for new. California 12c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Old are so nearly out of market as hardly to be worth quoting. New are in good supply and active at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The trade in the leading staples of hog products to-day was steady with a fair volume of business considering heart and other circumstances calculated to exert a quieting influence on trade. Prices were steady and unchanged, as last reported. Receipts are moderate, having been 7,116 pieces and 687 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; sugar cured hams 13@14c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 12c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ lb; inpail-barrels 12¼c; in buckets 12c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 10c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10½c ₱ lb; in buckets 10c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 10½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 10½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 10½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 10½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 10½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

OILCAKE—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

There was a fair jobbing business in staple groceries to-day at generally steady prices. Coffees are steady and unchanged in jobbing quotations here, but are easy and rather dull in the East under increased stocks; the visible supply, however, has decreased to 311,223 bags; a decline of is during the week is reported from Rio. Sugars continue active and firm with a strong upward tendency under the increased demand for canning purposes, and favorable statistical position of stocks and production. Molasses, syrups, teas, &c., are steady and unchanged. We quote prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22½@	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	21½@	Standard B	10¾@10¾c
Prime Rio	21@	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	20½@	Extra C—yel	9¾@

Ordinary Rio	19¼@	C—yellow	9½c
Java	30@	Franklin, B	10 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	25¼@26½c	Crushed	12½c
24 grades do, 24	@25 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk 21	@26 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	38	*Molasses.*	30¼
Java, in bulk	35½c	Str'y ch. N. O	45c
Teas.		Prime	62½c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Good	50c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white crgps	70@72c
Japan	30c@ 85	Sugar-drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 75	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00	*Spices.*	
Souchong	30c@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carolina	7¼@7¾c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	6¾c	Gold Dust	6 75
Rangoon	6¼c	Extra olive do	5 50
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 25c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled do	6½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₱ box	@4 25
Silver gloss	3½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	6½@10c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 5 pkgs	6½c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@33 c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
Nutmegs	@1 25	Star, short wt	15@16c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	12@12 c

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	4 50
No. 3 do	14 00	Large Cod fish	5½@
Large No. 3 do	13 00	codfish, ₱ lb	5½@
Whitefish	5 50	Medium do	5 c
Mackerel, shore	18 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
Large No. 2 do	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring		No. 1 herring	3 50
Split, ₱ bbl	8 00	Scaled herring, do 50 c	
Lake do, hf-bbls	2 25	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40
Pickerel, hf-bbls	4 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Loose, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16@17c; Imperial cabinets, $5 50; extra ₱ lb, 18@20c; Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; Ivica 17c; do shelled 35c. Filberts 15c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c; Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 8c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50@8 00; Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Oranges are Messina at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Wool.

There has been a tolerably free movement in fleece wools for the past week, farmers seeming pretty generally disposed to accept the current prices, rather than take the chances coming at upon holding their clips until later in the season. Some dealers still exhibit a feeling of distrust as to the future of the market and talk of the chances of another decline; but they are generally disposed to take all the good fleeces offering at current rates. There is more disposition to make careful selections and reject all greasy and unmerchantable wools than in past seasons, a caution which will be quite beneficial to the trade of this section. We repeat former quotations of tub-washed X and medium fleeces, 34 @35c for combing; 32@33c for tub-washed; 29@ 30c for unmerchantable; 17@20c for unwashed.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Considering the fact that the first two days of the week have been holidays, the aggregate of the business which we report is certainly indicative of sharp activity. The principal part of the business has been in California wools, and so far as it is noticeable dealers are quite stiff on their very choice grades and secure quite full prices. One or two small lots of very extra light conditioned and long growth have this week secured 38@39c. But while this is 3@4c higher than anything noted a week ago, it is fair to state that the style of the wool is exceptional, hence this same merit. While it is certain there has been no advance, it is not to be denoted that the choice styles are held at the quotations of a week ago unflinchingly. In heavy lots or slightly off styles there is a disposition to meet buyers is manifested.

"In fleece wools the receipts have been very large and are likely for the coming two weeks to be much larger. The buyers West have, as stated in our last, been buying very largely of the best light conditioned wools. If the drafts and acceptances from Michigan and Wisconsin are any indication of what is to come, the suggestion is pertinent that at least a million and a half pounds from these two states will be along here by the first of August of which about two-thirds is consigned and now being packed in Ohio. The supply will hardly be so large as a year ago, but still the assortments will be simply unlimited. The sale of the stock pretty much all the market will care to take charge of. As regards prices there is little can be said. The X medium wool will probably range from 36c to 36½c and the XX and above from 37@38c. However, a deal depends upon the buyers, who just now are very non-committal on the fleece-wool question. A slight stir is implied wools, the chief runner of the blanket and flannel mills starting up. Prices are easy and stocks large."

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "There has naturally been only a moderate degree of animation during the broken week under review, and the market shows no radical change in any department. There is some demand from the manufacturing interest, who must continue to handle a little stock if only to complete contracts in hand, but buyers are not in large enough aggregate force to show a great amount of life into the market, and the general tone is about as dull as it has been for a month past. Low grades are difficult to decide upon, though it is expected that full prices will have to be taken for a base of operations this year, unless producers decide to carry the bulk of the crop. We are told that manufacturers do want very little stock and are scarcely making an effort to get any forward, while the few offerings made from time to time meet with no great favor even when there seems to be a disposition to name easy prices. Pulled wools and Texas descriptions continue about as dull former values, and attract fair attention, all things considered. Foreign markets generally may be considered as off of the market, as importers have only sold a heavy line of carpet stock there is about a steady feeling, on much the former basis of quotations.

THE COUNTRY MARKETS.

A number of the farmers in this section of the county have sold their wool, the price received being generally 30c, which figure has, however, been cut down slightly for large parcels. George Moffit has been buying pretty largely for Alexander Patterson, of Steubenville, and Thomas Smith has also bought a number of lots.—*Wellsville Union.*

Messrs. Mansfield & Kinsey, of Cadiz, O., purchased 7,000 pounds of wool in Wells and Wayne townships this week, at 30c. We notice quite a number of farms in Harrison, Belmont county and West Virginia unloading this morning at the wool house of A. W. Patterson, on iron st. Market active, and the general average price paid is 30c.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Wool is being bought in this vicinity at about 30c.—*Salineville Index.*

The New Lisbon wool market is quiet, though some few thousand pounds of wool in Wells and Wayne townships this week, at 30c. We notice quite a number of farms, both from this county and West Virginia unloading this morning at the wool house of A. W. Patterson, on iron st. Market active, and the general average price paid is 30c.—*Steubenville Herald.*

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Wool is being bought in this vicinity at about 30c.—*Salineville Index.*

The wool market is beginning to open up slowly, and a few clips have been sold at prices ranging from 29@35c. It is thought that the latter figure will be about the maximum price paid for wool this season.—*Canton Repository.*

Wool is selling in Guernsey county in small quantities at 25@30c. A better feeling and more prospect for a raise. Messrs. John Rainey and Stephen Potts are buying at Cambridge and Hunt Bros. at Spencer's depot.—*Cambridge Times.*

Buyers in this country are offering from 23 to 28 cents per pound of wool. A number of clips have been bought at the former figures.—*Mansfield Herald, April.*

Wool appears to be moving off at figures ranging from 30 to 33 cents per pound.—*Belmont Chronicle.*

Wool is sold at a range of from 20 to 35 cents per pound. It is rarely that a year produces that bring the latter figure.—*Akron Times.*

The local wool market has not opened in this neighborhood as briskly as it did last year, standstill, other thirty cents; while growers are holding for thirty five or more.—*Cadiz Sentinel.*

Several lots of wool were sold on Tuesday, for the ready money in hand, at 32c for the best figure paid was 30c.—*New Philadelphia Democrat.*

The work of shearing sheep is completed. The clip is very light, and the prices offered by dealers correspond with the scarcity. Some dealers offered 30c and another one 33c. There have been a few small lots stolen, but none sold.—*Harrisburg Ferry News.*

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, July 8.—The market remains unchanged with but limited business. New wool comes forward slowly. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces for the week 112,000 lbs, with but rather a small assortment to select from.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 8.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and rail road, with a comparison table for previous years also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts crude. Bbls.	Exp'ts Penn'a. R. R. Bbls.	Exp'ts Atl. Val. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, July 3	7,228		2,776
Tuesday, July 4	6,749		1,851
Wednesday, July 5			
Thursday, July 6	3,345		4,705
Friday, July 7	4,678		4,181
Total	22,000		13,523
Since January 1	774,756	1,294	391,617
To July 8, 1875	786,760		411,140
Same time 1875	512,094	1,053	248,523
Same time 1874	1,019,566	66,062	434,518
Same time 1873	559,508	27,484	201,913
Same time 1872	982,250	82,911	384,383
Same time 1871	569,833	53,527	269,996
Same time 1870	388,504	39,490	161,108
Same time 1869	430,665	59,491	188,213
Same time 1868	630,288	81,278	227,925

BUSINESS.—The transactions in crude petroleum this week have been very quiet. There was an absolute cessation of business on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday the market did not get fairly open until late in the day. There was then a fair amount of business done at very steady prices. The fluctuations in values have been very slight, the extreme prices not being over 2½c apart. On Wednesday a little strength was developed and the market advanced to $2 12¾ for the certificates of the leading lines, at which price it continued on Thursday. On Friday, under liberal offerings, the price settled back to $2 10, at which it ruled until Saturday noon, when a little more strength was developed, and $2 11¾ was the asking price. Notwithstanding the partial cessation of transactions, the movements of petroleum during the week have continued liberal, as our figures of receipts and exports will show. Our totals for the receipts by pipe line for June, which aggregate 774,756 barrels, or volume of the total movements for June are made up we predict that Pittsburgh will lead the list of all the refining points in the country in receipts and shipments, and will show a month's business among the largest ever transacted in any one month. The receipts of crude in the month of June were 154,359 barrels, exclusive of the receipts by pipe line, as stated above, for the month. The total sales and resales of crude petroleum throughout the oil regions during the week are as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	125,000	Thursday	50,000
Tuesday		Friday	40,000
Wednesday	25,000	Saturday	141,000
		Total	389,000
		Last week	415,200

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	18,561	25,000

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail, for the past twelve years, including the Conduit Pipe line, from January 1 to July 1:

	Barrels.
July 8, 1876	786,756
Same time 1875	512,094
Same time 1874	1,089,556
Same time 1873	973,408
Same time 1872	982,250
Same time 1871	569,833
Same time 1870	388,504
Same time 1869	430,665
Same time 1868	630,288
Same time 1867	911,589
Same time 1866	664,873
Same time 1865	304,867

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	18,844	13,923
By river	9,016	7,000
Total	27,854	20,923

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five months, from January 1 to July 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	82,942	22,484	66,062	1,053	1,294
A. V. R. R	284,383	406,915	424,518	288,683	411,140
Total	367,325	429,399	490,580	289,689	412,494

By Ohio river to Richmond to date 61,000

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at $2 10 bid for certificates dated Monday and with very few transactions throughout the morning, the price held at this figure. During the afternoon a slightly stronger feeling prevailed, $2 10¾ being bid and $2 11¼ asked. Shipment has been bought to a considerable amount at $2 11¼, and this price is now bid with $2 12¾ asked. In futures, there are no quotations.

REFINED—The market was steady and firm under the influence of the strong tone of the markets at the front and the continued fair demand from the seaboard. Prices were not quotably changed, but there was a strong tendency to demand the outside rates, and the inquiry at those figures was good. We quote standard white test 115@12½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13@13½c in car lots; 12½@13c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 15¾@16c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 15¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 15¾@15¾c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 18; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The market was somewhat firm but quiet. The closing prices were as follows: Crude in bulk 9c; do in bbls 12¾c; refined in bbls 16c; do in bulk 9c; do in cases 17½c. Refined at Philadelphia, 15¾c; do at Baltimore 15¾c.

PARKERS, July 8.—United $2 10; shipment $2 50. Market quiet but firm.

PETROLEA, July 8.—Market firm at $2 2¾.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Market quiet with nothing doing at 2 09¾ bid for United; $2 10 asked; immediate shipment nominally $2 10.

ROUSEVILLE, July 8.—Market quiet; quoted at $2 05.

TIDIOUTE, July 8.—Market quiet at $2 25@ 2 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Market firm with nothing offering; standard white 15¾c bid; crude 8¾c; casco 10c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Petroleum active; cr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 70, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.010	78	85	....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.978	101	37	....	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.927	86	65	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer ..29.938 Highest thermom.. 101
Mean thermom... 87.7 Lowest thermom... 75

Obituary.

We are sorry to announce, this morning, the death of Mr. John Lythe Smith, which took place on Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The deceased was a prominent druggist, in business on the corner of Smithfield and Carson streets, South Side; a promising young man, hearty, unselfish, and made friends with all he met. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends. The remains will be removed to Waterford, Erie county, Pa., for interment.

The First Rolling Mills at Pittsburgh.

Sam. C. Lewis, residing at Thirty-eighth street and Railroad avenue, writes to the *Iron Age* concerning the beginnings of iron manufacture in this city and vicinity. He says:

The first rolling mill in the United States for rolling bar iron was commenced in 1816, and got in operation about September of 1817. It was on Redstone Creek, about midway between Connellsville and Brownsville at a place called Middletown, better known as Flinnsock, Fayette county, Pa. The property belonged to Mr. Isaac Meason, of Dunbar Furnace. Mr. Thomas C. Lewis (my father) was engineer in the erection of the mill, George Lewis, his brother, was turner and roller.

The first rolling mill in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh for bar iron was commenced in 1818 and started 1819. It was called the Union Rolling Mill. I was present when they commenced the work for the foundation. It was on the ground now occupied by part of the Pennsylvania Railroad forges. The second mill was built in what was then called Hogtown, on the top of Grant's Hill, where they hauled the water to supply it in carts *from* what was then called Hog's pond, *or from* the river. The mill was owned by Hays & Adams.

About 1824 several mills were commenced in the neighborhood. Shoenbergers, Lloyd & Black's, Spence & Sterling's, Silgo, Bailey & Brown's, one in Allegheny, below the suspension bridge, and one on Pine Creek.

In 1817 Mr. Lewis told several gentlemen here whose names could be mentioned that Pittsburgh would be surrounded by rolling mills, that it would be entered by railroads from every point and that cast steel would be made here for less than one-fourth of what it was then selling at. He told them also that there were three veins of coal beneath the bed of the Monongahela river. Three years after, in sinking a salt well at Saw Mill Run, they went through the three veins. They looked on him as an enthusiast and laughed at him, but he lived to see the most of his predictions realized.

The Chinese.

The Rev. Wm. Speer, D. D., preached a sermon, yesterday forenoon, in the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, from Matthew x: 7-8: "And, as ye go, preach, saying, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." He stated that, thirty years ago, in the same month of July, he preached a farewell sermon, in the same church, and from the same text, previous to his departure to the mission field in China. When he reached China there were not more than a dozen Christians on the coast; now there are ten or twelve thousand—and it was the opinion of Intelligent men that, if no further missionary effort were made in China, the Christian church is to firmly established there that it would run all over the empire. A century ago, the American people proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." The great annunciation, at the three-fold a new century is: "The kingdom of God is at hand." The speaker declared that the next generation would witness an advancement in favor of the cause of Christ in the earth as had never been witnessed before, and explained at length how the prophecies concerning the times were being fulfilled. The coming to our shores of thousands of Chinese was a means in the hands of Providence for spreading the knowledge of the gospel among the teeming millions of that far off empire, and these people ought to be welcomed in a proper spirit and instructed in moral and Christian truths. The only reference he made to Chinese immigration as a political question, was after the close of the sermon. He denounced as unwise and unchristian the declarations in the platforms of the two political parties against the Chinese on the Pacific coast; and stated that his purpose, in returning to China, was to give advice and direction, in whatever way he could, to those intending to immigrate to America. He said the Chinese came here voluntarily to make some money and return home, just as the people of all lands flocked to California, in 1848, and subsequently, intending to make a fortune and return home. But he saw the hand of God in this Chinese movement, and every Christian should do all in his power to see that the poor Chinese are protected in their rights, and instructed in the principles of true religion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Frazier Bros. bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made allowing assignee to sell or subject the contract of said bankrupts with the Pennsylvania Reform School, for the completion of the building at Morganza, costs to be paid from funds of said school.

Jacob Stauffeld, bankrupt, Butler county. Hearing on motion of injunction fixed for 31st prox., and in the meantime restraining Starr, Baker *et al.*

John C. Flennuken, bankrupt, Greene county. Order made for payment of sixty-five dollars to J. M. Garrison for preparing schedules.

Wm. H. McLean, bankrupt, city. Order made for examination of bankrupt and witnesses before Register Harper at such time as he may designate.

Calvin C. Eichbaum, bankrupt, Mercer county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

C. C. Straubarger, bankrupt, Altoona. Order made for hearing on application for 10th inst., and restraining McLanahan, Stone & Bailey *et al.*

Wettach, Couch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. Rule to show cause why the adjudication in bankruptcy should not be revoked was discharged.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, city. Motion for an injunction against the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh argued by Mr. Lazear against the motion. Restraining order dissolved and injunction refused.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the matter of Elizabeth Wells, alleged bankrupt, bill of review of proceedings of the District Court, argued by Woodward and Darling for plaintiff, and J. J. Siebeneck *contra*. The Court ordered that the record be remitted to the District Court, with instructions to recommit to the Register the inquiry ordered to be made by him as to the facts, and to ascertain and report upon all the facts and circumstances tending the alleged assumption by the executors of the late Wells of the debts of said estate in which H. W. Fahnestock, N. C. Harris and the First National Bank of Altoona are or were implicated.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. James Webb a preliminary injunction was granted.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. C. M. Brown and Fred. M. Coombs, for William and John Forsythe and Daniel Jenkins, attachment awarded returnable July 22d.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Bryar, a rule was granted on George Thompson, assignee, to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt of order of Court of June 24, to pay money into court.

In the voluntary assignment of R. C. Snowden, account of assignee was confirmed *nisi*.

J. H. Bothard and John Campbell were appointed to appraise the estate of Hugh Ferry.

Joseph Dunlap vs. Emma A. Dunlap; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Andrew Patterson, assignee's accounts were confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Empire Buck, C. Snively was appointed assignee in place of J. W. Taylor, resigned.

A writ of estrepement was issued to restrain waste in the case of Wm. L. Knorr vs. Timothy Sullivan *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Pull Bench.

Hon. John C. Newmyer presented an application on behalf of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, for a charter of incorporation.

A final decree was entered in the case of Martin Graver vs. John Eichleny.

Eugene M. O'Neill was appointed examiner to take testimony on the part of libellant in the case of Frank H. Yardly vs. Emma G. Yardly.

The Central Turnverein Association was granted a charter of incorporation.

C. Hasbrouck was appointed referee to report without exception or appeal in the case of John P. Wacker vs. county of Allegheny, in reference to the disposition of the Urtwein reward.

In the equity proceeding of Fred. Beckert *et al.* vs. City of Allegheny, injunction was refused and bill dismissed without prejudice to complainants to set up the matter contained bill in the way of defense to the *scire facias* or the lien of any other common law action.

Preliminary injunction was refused in the case of the School Directors of Ross township vs. Robert Faulk and Daniel Unks.

Thomas Herriott was appointed Master in the case of Riddle vs. Daniel Mick and wife.

A. Orth and A. Rowers were appointed appraisers in the voluntary assignment of Max Weim to Otto Heim.

John E. Speer was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Sarah Ann Garty vs. Herman Garty.

The account of Melchoir Varner, as trustee of Mrs. E. J. Lafferty, was confirmed absolutely.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The business transacted in this court on Saturday contained nothing of public importance.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON WM. GREEN.

In this Court, on Saturday, William Green, colored, convicted of the murder of his half-brother, Samuel Marshall, near Mansfield, in September last, was called up for sentence. Judge Sterrett, who tried the case, announced the decision of the Court on the motion for a new trial, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say.

The prisoner replied: "I would not have troubled the man if he hadn't attacked me and said what he did." The Judge asked him if he had anything further to say. The prisoner said that if Marshall hadn't come out and attacked him and told him that if he should get his hands on him he wouldn't get away, there wouldn't have been any difficulty, and under the circumstances anybody would have taken measures to save his own life.

Judge Sterrett, addressing Green, said that the deceased was his half brother, but that there had been a bad state of feeling existing between them for a considerable time before. It was also in evidence that he had made very serious threats against Marshall, and there was no doubt that he had caused his death. The only thing the defense attempted to show on the trial was that the shooting had been done in self-defense. That was a question for the jury, and their action was fully justified by the evidence showing that the murder had been willful, deliberate and premeditated.

Green (interrupting): It wasn't through any spite, because we both lived in one house after that suit in Mansfield.

The Judge said that in every other case the Court had some discretion, but in the case of murder of the first degree, it had none, the penalty being death. He then exhorted Green to make diligent use of the short time he had to live, and not throw away the opportunity which would be given him to advise with pious friends. The three Judges then rose, as did also the few persons who were in the court room, and sentence of death was passed.

Green was then removed to the jail. It was remarked that he exhibited very little feeling, considering the solemn sentence which had just been pronounced upon him. He seems to be in good health, and his imprisonment has evidently not impaired his physical constitution. He is a native of Virginia, but had been residing here for some time previous to the murder.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

Disaster at the American Oil Works—Seven Thousand Barrels Refined Oil Burned—Three Hours Sweltering Work for the Firemen.

A portion of fire department, with Chief White had severe work Saturday and Sunday, being on duty in sweltering heat for about twenty-three hours. At eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, an alarm from signal station 78, Butler and Fifty-fifth streets, called out the Chief, engine companies, Nos. 6 and 7, Hose company No. 1, and Hook and Ladder company B. Arriving at the scene it was found that nine tanks, containing oil belonging to the American Works, Messrs. Holdship & Irwin proprietors, were on fire. The work to be done was the prevention of a further spread of the flames, the throwing of water at that time upon the burning oil being useless. It was immediately found that there was a scarcity of water, and on sending word down town, Chief White had Water Superintendent Atkinson turn on full force of the Forty-fifth street works and also from the Thirty-third street mains. Even then there was difficulty because of the distance the water had to be carried through hose. At two o'clock the Chief sent in for the hose carriage, they connecting to No. 1 Engine Company, which contained six hundred feet of the new carriage hose. Soon after Engine No. 7—Independence—gave out, and at three o'clock it was replaced with No. 3 steamer (Hays). The people of the neighborhood were in a great state of alarm and in consequence of the great extent of the flames to the cooper shops and other oil refineries in the vicinity. The greatest menace was to the tanks of the Columbia Conduit Company, which stood on the river side near by. They contained 35,000 barrels of oil. The fire was confined to the tanks of the American Works, but the burning of their contents was by no means progress. Great volumes of flame and smoke took up into the air, and the heat was intense for a long distance round about.

After daylight, Sunday, all had burned out except one tank, the eighteenth, and here, in spite the wishes of the proprietors, Chief White determined to apply water, and did so. The tank did not run over as some feared, and the firemen succeeded in saving six hundred barrels of oil. About ten o'clock the fire was out.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—LOSS.

About eleven o'clock Saturday morning preparations were made to fill empty tanks or those not quite full. When the oil reached one of these an explosion took place, and the head of the tank was thrown, together with a stream of burning oil, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty feet and over the other tanks. The explosion can only be accounted for on the theory that the unusually hot sun beating down on the tank had generated a gas, which exploded as soon as the oil reached it. The consequence was the fire communicated from one tank to another till nine were destroyed.

It is estimated that 7,000 barrels of refined oil were burned, involving a loss of $40,000. There is a partial insurance placed by Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless.

The tanks destroyed were situated between Butler street and the Allegheny river, two squares below the Sharpsburg bridge.

THE FIREMEN.

Too much credit cannot be given to the firemen for their labors. About thirty members of the department, only, with Chief White, were on duty all the time. They were exposed to the greatest heat all the time, not only from the fire but from the sun. During the twenty-three hours they stood the brunt by relieving, but really had very little rest. Some of them during Saturday night dropped down upon the roadside or on the grass above the road, tired out from exposure to the heat and want of rest. One member had his ear blistered, while he greatly went all exposed to the heat that the peaks of their caps turned into all shapes

OBITUARY.

Death of Benjamin Singerly.

Mr. Benjamin Singerly died at six o'clock last evening at his residence, No. 187 Second avenue, aged sixty-one years. His disease was apoplexy. The deceased was in Harrisburg last week attending to his business as usual up to Thursday evening, at which time he received intelligence of the serious illness of a brother in Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph Singerly, and he started for that city on Friday morning. Before reaching there, however, he had an attack of sunstroke, and as soon as he had recovered sufficiently to travel he returned to Harrisburg, which place he left for Pittsburgh at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, arriving here at eight o'clock yesterday morning. He took his bed as soon as he reached home, and aside from the suffering occasioned by the high temperature, he rested comparatively easy until a few minutes before five P. M., when he was stricken with the fatal attack which caused his death. The end deprived him of consciousness and he remained in that state until he died.

Mr. Singerly was born in Philadelphia in 1815, and from his early boyhood until he was twenty-one he served an apprenticeship in the printing offices in that city, acquiring great proficiency as a pressman. He was engaged for several years in the old *Ledger* press-room in the spring of 1845 he came to Pittsburgh to take charge of the Polk campaign paper, which that was operated in this city, that of the *Chronicle*, if we are correctly informed. In a year or two he purchased *Sidney's Literary Review*, and erected the printing house on Third avenue, where Singerly's Building now is, where he conducted the *Review* for several years, in connection with a large job printing establishment. The latter he has continued ever since, and owned at his death. He has been State Printer for several years, the firm in Harrisburg being Singerly & Myers, until within a few years, when, by the death of his partner, Mr. Uriah Myers, he became sole proprietor of the business in the state capital. About two years ago his building in Harrisburg was destroyed by fire, and with that the entire which he has characterized his whole life. He took time in replacing the burned building with one of the finest printing houses in the country. Up to the time of the fire Mr. Singerly was the printer of the Osgood series of school books, but before he could rebuild his office the publication of the books was transferred to a house in Philadelphia. Although he sustained a heavy loss by the fire, Mr. S. was fortunately possessed of abundant wealth and his financial standing was by no means weakened thereby, as was shown by the stately edifice which so speedily rose from the ashes of his burned establishment.

Mr. Singerly was a self-made man in the full est sense of the word. He came to Pittsburgh without a dollar, and by his individual exertion, methodic energy, perseverance and economy he amassed a large fortune. He was never married, and his only relatives, we understand, are a brother and sister in Philadelphia, and two nephews in this city, Mr. Joseph S. Lare, of the *Post*, and Mr. Edwin Lare, Deputy Recorder and member of the Select Council from the Second ward, taking his seat last January, and has been one of the most attentive and useful members of that body.

THE FORBES STREET OPENING.

Meeting of Citizens—Opposition to Extension to Fifth Avenue.

On Saturday evening a large meeting of citizens and property owners on the line of Forbes street was held at the Ann Street School House to take action in opposition to the extension of Forbes street to Fifth avenue.

J. G. Bindley, Esq., was elected Chairman, and after he had stated the object of the meeting, addresses were made by Colonel E. J. Allen, George H. Thurston, R. L. Malone, Joseph Howorth and other property holders in the neighborhood, all of whom opposing the extension at the present time, and showing that the last April, McKelvey brought manuscript to the office, made contract, read proofs, took away the printed matter and paid for it. The last issue has not yet been wholly paid for. Mr. Kelly, in reply, went on to say that "the revival of business from the effects of the general collapse will soon set in, and greatly restore confidence and contentment, and brighten the prospect before us."

The pamphlet contains much truth and wholesome advice, mixed with a good deal of claptrap and exaggeration. It can be had for fifteen cents.

FATALITIES.

Two Suicides—Deaths from Sunstroke—Drowned.

An unusual number of violent deaths have occurred since our Saturday's issue, Coroner McCallin having been called to hold no less than five inquests.

A HOTEL CLERK SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Carl Neander, who for several months has held the position of night clerk at the Monongahela House was found yesterday afternoon on Back lane, near the Perrysville road, about two miles from Allegheny city, with a bullet wound in his breast and a pistol in his hand. He was dead when discovered and the body was cold, showing that the shooting had been done several hours before. All the circumstances lead to the belief that the man committed suicide. The body was taken to Fairman's coffin rooms, in Allegheny, where an inquest was held last evening by the Coroner. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been on a spree for several days, and had been home to his room for the last Wednesday. A verdict to the effect that he shot himself was rendered. Deceased was about thirty-five years old, was well educated and quite a gentleman in his department when attending to the duties of his position. He came to this city from New York, and but little is known concerning his antecedents.

SUNSTROKE.

Charles H. Robleder, a reporter and translator for the *Freiheits Freund*, had an attack of sunstroke on Friday last which resulted in his death at five o'clock Sunday morning, at his residence on Allegheny avenue. The young deceased has been connected with the *Freund* for about five years, and was noted for his great intelligence and aptness in the performance of his duties, which won for his faithfulness to his employers. He was aged thirty-four years and unmarried. He had been on the *Pittsburgh Chronicle*, if we are correctly informed. In a year or two he purchased *Sidney's Literary Review*, and erected the printing house on Third avenue, where Singerly's Building now is, where he conducted the *Review* for several years, in connection with a large job printing establishment. The latter he has continued ever since, and owned at his death. He has been State Printer for several years, the firm in Harrisburg being Singerly & Myers, until within a few years, when, by the death of his partner, Mr. Uriah Myers, he became sole proprietor of the business in the state capital. About two years ago his building in Harrisburg was destroyed by fire, and with that the entire which he has characterized his whole time in replacing the burned building with one of the finest printing houses in the country. Up to the time of the fire Mr. Singerly was the printer of the Osgood series of school books, but before he could rebuild his office the publication of the books was transferred to a house in Philadelphia. Although he sustained a heavy loss by the fire, Mr. S. was fortunately possessed of abundant wealth and his financial standing was by no means weakened thereby, as was shown by the stately edifice which so speedily rose from the ashes of his burned establishment.

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Frank Keith, aged eight years, a son of Mr. George Keith, of No. 6 Herman street, Allegheny, while playing near the canal at the Troy Hill basin yesterday morning, fell into the water and was drowned. Three other little boys fell into the canal, but all were rescued. The body of little Frank was recovered and an inquest held, the verdict being that he was accidentally drowned.

RUMOR OF A SUICIDE.

There was a rumor in the city yesterday that a man, while laboring under an attack of delerium, had committed suicide by the story window at White Hall, in Mellin township, and was instantly killed. The Coroner has received no report of such a case, but it may be true nevertheless.

TUTOR ET ULTOR.

Hearing at Meadville in the Case of McKelvey and Others.

The Meadville *Republican* of Friday says: Russell E. McKelvey, well known to the young people of Meadville as a recent student of Allegheny College, was arrested by Chief-of-Police Boyd in Allegheny City upon a charge of uttering malicious libels against P. A. Laffer, W. R. Bole, J. B. Brawley and others.

This morning he was brought before Justice Frey's hearing. The only witness appearing for the prosecutors was H. E. McGaw, the publisher of a local paper in Pittsburgh called the *Independent Sentinel*. His testimony in brief was that McKelvey had contracted for the printing of a certain number of copies of a paper entitled *Tutor et Ultor*, the manuscript of which, it was understood, came from the pen of McKelvey. The publication of the paper was then commenced, but after the first issue had been printed, a year ago last June and the stereotype plates shortly last April, McKelvey brought manuscript to the office, made contract, read proofs, took away the printed matter and paid for it. The last issue has not yet been wholly paid for. Mr. McGaw, in reply to Meadville, the second to some point near. McKelvy was bound over for trial at August sessions, under bond of three thousand dollars. Several other persons were subpœnaed as witnesses, among them B. A. Fuller, Charles Newlon, T. M. Mosier. The first two knew nothing of the origination of the paper or McKelvey's connection with it, and the last could not be found when wanted.

McGaw had been released upon his own recognizance to appear at next court, but here McKelvey's counsel came in with a charge against him for uttering a criminal libel against Woodring, a fresh graduate. Counsel attempted to make use of McGaw's evidence against McKelvey as evidence against him (McGaw) but the Court would not allow this, and the case was adjourned to give the defendant an opportunity to produce witnesses.

The case has caused a great deal of excitement in the city. The college paper has been an obscene nuisance for years and a universal hope is expressed that, henceforth, the control of its publication may be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. On the other hand there are those who are sincerely hoping the defendants shall have every chance to exculpate themselves.

Accident to Dr. Wishart.

Dr. Wishart, his wife and little daughter had a narrow escape yesterday. The Doctor had assisted his wife and daughter in his buggy, in front of his office, on Sixth avenue, and was about to get in himself, when his foot slipped from the iron step and the noise frightened the horse and caused him to run away. The Doctor held on to the buggy and was dragged a considerable distance down the avenue. A compositor at the *Gazette* office, seeing the great peril of Dr. W. and his family, ran out and caught the horse, thus averting a terrible disaster and perhaps loss of life. Dr. Wishart was the only one hurt, and his injuries consist of severe contusions on the back, where he was struck by the wheel.

Mr McCormick Takes the Oath.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Judge McCandless on the bench, the Hon. H. H. McCormick, the newly appointed United States District Attorney, was inducted into office. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., moved that the commission be read, and after this had been concluded, the oath of office was administered by Clerk McCandless, and Mr. McCormick subscribed to the same. There were present quite a number of members of the bar, and others who extended the warmest congratulations to the new incumbent. Mr. McCormick entered upon his duties immediately after being qualified.

Explosion of a Blast Furnace.

A few minutes before three o'clock this morning an alarm was turned in from box 47, which was caused by an explosion at Shoenberger's blast furnace, in the Tenth ward. The molten metal was scattered in all directions, and a building near by was fired. The fire was extinguished before doing serious damage. The principal damage is to the furnace, which it will take several weeks to repair. At this writing no further particulars can be obtained.

JAMES MASON, the colored individual who shot a white man named Thomas Cox at a bear show on Sixth street on the Fourth, had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday afternoon, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Notice.

We have in stock the largest assortment of fruit jars, jelly tumblers and preserve jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 pounds of sealing wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send in your orders, as prices, owing to the steadily increasing demand, must necessarily advance.

Very respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Removal of J. R Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street, where they have opened up a large and well selected line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc.

The Mormons ratified Tilden and Hendricks with great enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Governor Hayes Accepts the Nomination.

A Plain, Straightforward Letter.

He Favors Civil Service Reform.

Believes in the One Term Principle.

Resumption the Only Road Out of Our Troubles.

Public Schools Must be Preserved from Sectarian Control.

His Views as to the Pacification of the South.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 9.—Following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I have been informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati,

I ACCEPT THE NOMINATION WITH GRATITUDE,

hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

HONESTY, CAPACITY AND FIDELITY.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of the departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. In these cases it has become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It degrades the public service, destroys official supervision and strict accountability, by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured, obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is, I believe, the sentiment, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden, and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legislative duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that no officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They meant that the officer the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

IN FAVOR OF ONLY ONE TERM.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration; but believing that the efficiency of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an unbroken term of four years, I cheerfully accept the patronage of his office to promote his own re election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty, in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION

I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government and people that in good faith its letter and in my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in one way only, the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish this desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation up on this subject is to be appreciated only as it contributes to its permanency. While the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. the Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States has attracted the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the Government, which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. That the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace, if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance and disturbed on, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed; the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, the way is prepared to pronounce, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests; the interests of the white, and of the colored people both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy, which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

THE SUMMING UP.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointments, and a speedy thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts, with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and as a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

RAILROAD ROBBERY IN MISSOURI.

A Passenger Train Stopped by Armed Men—The Express Safes Broken Open and at Least Sixteen Thousand Dollars Stolen—Mail Bags Rifled—Escape of the Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The eastward bound train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad left Otterville, Mo., a few minutes past ten o'clock last night, and when two and a half miles east of that place, and in a deep cut, the engineer saw a signal light to stop. Thinking that there was some obstruction on the track, he applied the air-brake, and after running a few yards discovered a pile of ties and lumber on the track. He comprehended the situation at once, but could not stop the train, and it was not till the locomotive had climbed partly upon the pile of ties that the train came to a stand. At the same instant a dozen or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells, and, discharging pistols, dashed at the train proclaiming their intentions. Two jumped on the engine and captured the engineer and fireman, and threatened to kill them if they offered resistence. They were then marched into the baggage car and placed under guard. At the same time three other robbers climbed into the express car by the side door, which was open. Bushnell, the express messenger, however, had been too quick for them, and had dashed through the train to the rear sleeper, and giving his safe keys to a barkman made him put them in his shoes. Mr. Conkling, the baggage-man of the train, was in the express car when the robbers entered, and they demanded of him the keys of the safes. He told them he was not the messenger, and had no keys. Two of the robbers put Conkling in front of them, and with revolvers to his head marched him through the train, demanding he should point out the messenger when they came to him. In this way they passed through the train, to the terror of woman and children, and great fear of the male passengers, many of whom had crouched down in the seats and hid themselves in various ways. Arriving at the rear sleeper, Conkling pointed out Bushnell, and the robbers demanded the safe keys of him. Bushnell took the keys from the brakeman and handed them to the robbers. One of the latter then stood guard over Bushnell, while the other joined Conkling back to the express car, where they opened the Adams safe and put the entire contents into a wheat sack they had. Not being able to open the safe with the keys they got from Bushnell, one man went to the engine and got a pick and with this broke in one of the panels of the safe, and its contents were also put into the sack. The robbers then took the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad letter-box, broke it open, but finding nothing they wanted, scattered the letters over the floor of the car. They also went to the Adams Express freight car, but found nothing there they wanted.

While these acts were being performed the remainder of the robbers were making night hideous by marching up and down outside the train yelling like devils and firing off their pistols. In this way the passengers were completely terrified, and not the least show at resistance was made. When their work was done they left the scene of their darings exploits and rode away in a southerly direction. It is understood that a party of citizens are in pursuit of the robbers, and at last accounts were only ten miles behind them. So far can be leaned the Adams Express Company lose some four thousand dollars and the United States Company about twelve thousand dollars, but these amounts may prove below the actual figures, reports being in circulation that the loss is much greater, from the fact that the four days Express matter from Texas on board. The express officers, however, deny this, and say that during the break in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road that no money had been brought from that State by another route.

The railroad company have started the Sheriff of Pettis county with a posse of men in pursuit of the robbers. General Bacon Montgomery, of Sedalia, a noted fighter of guerillas during the war, has also gone in pursuit with a party of armed men, and has struck their trail some ten miles south of Otterville. Another party has been sent from Clinton, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and still another from Lebanon, on the Atlantic and Pacific road. The entire country between the points named will be thoroughly scouted, and from the well known character of the men sent out there is a good prospect at least that some of the miscreants will be captured. They wore masks while at the train, and none of them, therefore, were recognized, and so far as is now known no clue to their identity has yet been obtained.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—No tidings have yet been received of the capture of any of the men who robbed the train near Otterville, public officers are hunting them. They mean that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that no officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They meant that the officer the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

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